THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editors

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 26. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 276.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

The News.

Thursday, November 30, 1854.

SWINDLERS.

The Virginia papers are handing around a fictitious firm in New York city, styling themselves "Harcourt, Bradley & Co." who have recently been engaged in swindling publishers of newspapers by ordering the insertion of their advertisements and then refusing to pay for them. It took us but a short time to ascertain that a penitentiary bird named L. H. Phillips is the chief of the gang. The rascals sent us their advertisements, but we have had to do with too many such birds to be so easily caught. We caution our readers against having any thing to do with "Harcourt, Bradley & Co."

N. C. CONFERENCE.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that the N. C. Methodist E. Conference met at Pittsborough on the 1st instant, and continued in session fourteen days. Bishop Pierce presided, and his sermons "were received with universal admiration." The Missionary collection amounted to $9,346, and the finances of the Conference are in a very prosperous condition. The membership increased the past year fifteen hundred. Measures were taken to establish a church paper.

☞The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of N. Carolina met at Bradford's Church, Halifax county, Wednesday, 8th inst., and adjourned on Tuesday the 14th. Rev. Allison Gray was elected President for the ensuing year. The next Conference is to be held in Fayetteville on the Wednesday before the second Sunday in November, 1855.

COUNTERFEIT.

The Charleston Standard contains a description of a dangerous counterfeit in circulation, purporting to be a One Hundred Dollar *Bill* on the Bank of Camden, South Carolina. It is a sufficient protection against imposition to know that the Bank of Camden has never issued any bills of that denomination. Hence, all such are counterfeit.

☞Evander Jackson, a boy 11 years of age, was tried in Marion District, S. C., a few days ago, for the murder of a cousin of his, of the same name and age, and found guilty of manslaughter.

☞Late dates from Council Bluffs announce that the Punka Indians, profiting by the example of the Camanches, Apaches, &c., are giving considerable trouble to travellers and settlers in Nebraska. A band of about fifty of these Indians recently surprised and undertook to rob a party of emigrants in Nebraska, only about fifty miles above the Bluffs, but the latter managed to escape, after throwing away all their luggage and being shot at several times. It is to be hoped that during the coming session, Congress will make ample provision for security against the red men, and also for the sustenance of the different tribes, many of whom it is alleged are driven to plunder by actual starvation—the steady encroachments of the whites having either driven off or destroyed all their game and left them to the sad alternative of dying from want or robbing those who have brought them to their present deplorable condition.

☞Mr. John Iseet, of Leesburg, Va., recently gathered a second crop of peaches from one of his trees.

☞There are 11,273 blind males in Great Britain and 10,214 females.

☞To cure a sprain, dissolve a little ammonia in water, steep a few mullen leaves therein, and bind them on hot.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY. Under this head the Detroit Free Press relates an instance of a case that came before the police court of that city, in which a man was arraigned for whipping his wife the *second night* after marriage.

TOWN SOLD. The town of Petersburg, Texas, was recently sold for debt for less than a hundred dollars. The Court House sold for sixteen dollars, and the tavern for fifteen dollars, the difference being considered due to the dignity of the court.

Hem the Sabbath well and it will not ravel out all the week.

Where the world rebuketh, there look thou for the excellent.

Ladies of a certain age may perhaps envy the Emperor China one of his luxuries—his birth day is celebrated but once in ten years.

"Only Waiting."

A very aged man in an almshouse was asked what he was doing? He replied, "Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart once full of day;
Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and gray.

Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home;
For the summer time is fe'ded,
And the autumn winds have come.
Quickly, reapers! gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart;
For the bloom of life is withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor and desolate.
Even now I hear their footsteps
And their voices far away;
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown.
Then from out the gathering darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to rhe skies.

A HINT OR TWO. Never make use of an honest woman's name in an improper place, at an improper time or in a mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you think she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of the community, destitute of every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined, and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose better judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character, will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mother, your sister, are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives unembittered by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or wife of some fellow creature.

LIFE IN BOSTON. Last evening the police were called into a dwelling house, No. 145 Atkinson street, to quell a disturbance, and upon going into a garret a horrible spectacle was presented; on the floor, on a lot of filthy shavings and straw, lay a woman in a state of beastly intoxication, while huddled about her were her children, three boys and two girls, in a state of actual starvation. The oldest child was but eight years, while the youngest was but eighteen months. These little children were almost naked, and so emaciated that they could not stand or scarcely lift a finger; their bones almost protruded through the skin, and their appearance indicated that they had undergone all the horrors of protracted and extreme suffering.

There was not a particle of food in the loathsome apartment and not a spark of fire to protect the infant sufferers from the cold. The woman had evidently lain intoxicated for several days, during which time her children had been without food, and it is no wonder they presented so ghastly an appearance.—The youngest cannot recover from the effects of the long suffering. The name of the woman is Ann Troy. Her husband is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the House of Correction, to which place he was sentenced for larceny. The children were at once placed where they will receive all needful attention.—*Boston Chronicle.*

ANTI-DIMITY. We lay no claim to the authorship of the following epigram; we want that distinctly understood:

When Eve brought *wo* to all mankind,
Old Adam called her *woman;*
But when she *woo'd* with love so kind,
He then pronounced it *woo-man.*
But now with folly and with pride
Their husbands pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of *whims,*
The people call them *whim-en.*

Associates—a jewelled hand and an empty head.

Wine and Spirit Trade.

A valuable article on this subject is given in Hunt's Merchants Magazine for September. It closes with the following statement of the manufacture of the spurious article:

"BRANDY.—This liquor is almost universally a base imposition. The imported article, as a general fact, is adulterated. Unadulterated brandy cannot be sold at less than about $2,50 the gallon: the adulterated can be made at about 50 cents per gallon; and so diguised *that no one can tell the difference.* The dealer cannot, nor do they, resist the temptation to adulterate, where the gain is so enormous. Chemical compounds are now made and sold to fabricators for making spurious brandy out of common whiskey; the whiskey itself often drugged with arsenic.

"A dealer in spurious brandy recently imported enough of these compounds, to manufacture 800 hogsheads of the forged article.—He sold it for pure and at $2,50 the gallon; making a clear profit, as he confessed of $100,000 on the speculation; the fabricated article costing him about 30 cents a gallon. The fabricator having used up his compound to his samples, took these to a chemist in Massachusetts, for analysis, and for the purpose of having them made in this country, if possible. The chemist made the examination, and found one of the samples a deadly poison; he could not be tempted to have a hand in producing the mixtures. Whether the fabricator found a chemist less honest, or had to wait for a new importation, will not, probably, be known until the day of judgment, when all such secrets will be manifest. Who can begin to estimate the results of the use of these 800 casks, on those who, before this time, have probably drunk them?

"Another man who had either imported or purchased the same kinds of compounds, is now in California with them, and he boasted to a gentleman who mentioned it to the writer, that he should make $100,000 out of the operation.

"A quantity of French brandy was imported into New York, and advertised for sale at auction, on a given day; it was landed on the wharf. A brandy fabricator purchased the whole lot, of the importer, on the condition that the sale should take place as advertised, *on his account.* During the night it was all removed to his brandy brewery, underwent the process of adulteration, was carted back, and sold next day, *pure as imported.*

"A large dealer in Albany declared that when he purchasad foreign liquors in New York, on shipboard, he had no confidence in getting the article purchased, unless he watched the casks from the ship to the boat on the river. In former years it was supposed that imported liquors were generally pure; but now this opinion has exploded. The process of adulteration is carried on to a vast extent in Europe, and it is doubtful whether one gallon in one hundred is landed our shores in a pure state; if in a pure state, just so far as it is intoxicating it is worthless and injurious, as a beverage; and none should be drank as such by any human being valuing long life or a healthful body. In a work published by the celebrated chemist, Frederick Accum, on adulteration, and dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland, the practices of brandy, gin, beer and wine fabricators were pretty fully exposed; but as we live in an age of *great progress,* the fabricators of the present day have doubtless entirely eclipsed those of the past. Accum gives the following method of compounding, or *making up,* as it is technically called, *brandy* for retail:

'To 10 puncheons brandy	1,081	galls.
Add flavored raisin spirit	4	"
Tincture of grains of Paradise	4	"
Cherry laurel water	2	"
Spirit of almond cake	2	"
	1,207	

Add also 10 handfulls of oak saw dust, and give it *complexion* with burnt sugar? The same author, speaking of

"GIN, says, "To prepare and sweeten gin, etc. oil of vitriol, of almonds, oil turpentine, oil of juniper berries, lime water, alum, salt of tartar, subacetate of lead, are used. Sulphate of lead is poisonous. I have reason to believe the use of it is frequent, because its action is more rapid, and it imparts to the liquor a fine *complexion;* hence some vestige of lead may often be detected in malt liquor. As with brandy and gin, so with

"RUM. If whiskey will sell for more money under the name of *rum* than under the name of *whisky,* it is as easy to turn whisky *into* rum, as *into* brandy, gin or wine. We come to

"WINE.—Here the fabricators make their greatest profits, exercise their greatest skill, and probably do the greatest amount of injury. Unadulterated wine, according to its name and quality, must command a certain price to make it worth dealing in. The fabricator's ingenuity is put to the greatest trial, to produce an article resembling the pure so as to obtain, as near as possible, the price of the pure; and, as it is impossible to distinguish the pure, from the impure, and as the impure can be made at one-tenth to one quarter of the value of pure, the impure as a natural consequence, *takes the place* of the pure, as the bogus dollar would take the place of the pure silver dollar, provided it was settled by common consent a dollar was a dollar, whether bogus or not.

"Says Dr. Nott, I had a friend, who had been once a wine dealer, and having read the startling statements made public, in relation to the brewing of wines, and the adulterations of other liquors, generally, I inquired of that friend as to the veracity of those statements. His reply was, 'GOD FORGIVE *what has passed in* MY OWN cellar, *but the statements* MADE are true and ALL TRUE, I assure you.'

"The process of adulteration is carried on in wine countries as well as in this country, with regard to Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and all other kinds of wine.

"The Rev. Dr. Baird has stated that 'little or no wine is drank in France in a pure state, except it may be at the wine press. The dealers purchase it at the vineyards in a pure state, but in their hands it is entirely changed, by adding drugs or distilled spirit.'

"Says Horatio Greenough, the eminent sculptor 'that although wine can be had in Florence at one cent a bottle, the dealers do not hesitate to add drugs and water, to gain a fraction more of profit.'

"CHAMPAGNE. A man who once worked in the office where this tract is printed, *is now* engaged in making champagne for the ladies and gentlemen of the country, at a cost to him of two dollars a dozen. Some cider or whiskey, some water, some fixed air, some sugar of lead, etc. etc., form the compound.—When this fabricated mixture circulates in the country, it is generally sold as pure, and our young men often quaff it, at two dollaras the bottle, and an advance on the original cost of only 1,100 per cent!

"A physician in New York purchased a bottle of what was called genuine champagne, of importers, had it subjected to chemical tests; it was found to contain *a quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.* Who would like to drink a mixture of sugar of lead and water?

"A gentleman in New York, who made champagne, purchased some of the regular importer, wishing to give his friends some of the genuine article. At a convival party, he produced his *pure as imported;* when the corks began to fly, one dropped near him; on examining it, he found it was his own fabrication. The supposed importer had purchased it, and by his French tinsel and French labels, sold it back, as pure, to the original fabricator—*biting* the *biter.* But enough of champaigne: we now come to

"PORT. An Episcopal Clergyman, recently returned from the continent of Europe, visited an immense manufactory of all kinds of wine. Logwood came in as a great ingredient—so great that the proprietors kept a vessel in their employ for its importation.

"The dyers in Manchester (England) say, "the wine brewers are running away with all the best logwood;" and the London people say, "if you wish to get genuine *Port,* you must go yourself to Oporto, *make your own wine,* and ride outside of the barrel all the way home."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER LX.]

AN ACT to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of State, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty seven cents;

For compensation of Assistant Secretary of State, from the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, three thousand six hundred and nine dollars and and ninety cents;

For publishing the laws, in pamphlet form and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars;

For extra clerk hire and copying, four thousand dollars:

Said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the Department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another;

For payment of a clerk, necessarily employed in the recess of Congress to bring up the arrearages of the Disbursing Agent of the Department of State, four hundred and thirty-two dollars;

For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars.

For outfit of a Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the usual return allowance for Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, eighteen thousand dollars;

For the usual return allowance of Charge d'Affaires, or Ministers resident to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the usual return allowance of the Minister resident to Turkey, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the outfit of the Minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars;

For outfits of Charges d'Affaires, two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and two cents;

For an outfit for the late Charge d'Affaires to Austria, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of the Dragoman to Turkey, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-three cents;

For salary of the Assistant Dragoman to Turkey, five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents;

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, six thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-nine cents;

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, fifteen thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, forty thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and three cents;

For payment of a balance due the agent employed for purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico for a cemetery or burial ground, four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents;

To pay expenses incurred by Edward Cunningham, acting Consul at Shanghai, for a police force for the preservation of the peace by American citizens, five hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents;

For payment of the claim of Thomas N. Johnson, for his services as Marshal at the port of Shanghai, from the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-four cents;

For payment to John Bozman Kerr, in addition to his salary and allowance as Charge d'Affaires to Nicaragua, the amount of his expenses on the journey to San Salvador and Guatemala, and of his expenses at those capitals under his commissions to the governments of those republics, together with a full outfit as Charge d'Affaires to the national representation of Central America;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate the agent employed in paying annuities to Cherokee Indians remaining in North Carolina, under the act of the twenty-ninth of July, on thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, five hundred dollars;

For contingencies, including rent, fuel, labor, light, and watching, for the building occupied by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, from the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, three thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents;

For contingencies, including rent, fuel, labor, light, and watching, for the building occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, from the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents;

For contingent expenses of the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, viz:

For miscellaneous and printing prior to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-eight cents;

For printing, furniture, and labor since the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fourteen cents;

For salaries of officers and Clerks in Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, twelve thousand six hundred and seventy dollars;

For wages of workmen in Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, thirty-three thousand three hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, four thousand two hundred dollars;

For salaries of officers and clerks in Assay Office, New York, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen in Assay Office, New York, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses in Assay Office, New York, twenty-one thousand dollars;

For the employment of workmen, materials, and other expenses necessary to put the Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, in operation, forty thousand dollars;

For the collection of agricultural statistics and the procurement and distribution of seeds and cuttings, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, ten thousand dollars;

For finishing the Capitol and Territorial Prison in the Territory of Minnesota, and grading and fencing the grounds of same, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

For the increased compensation of the Surveyor-General of Oregon, from the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy seven cents;

For rent of Surveyor General's office in California, purchase of instruments, records, drawing materials, furniture, fuel, and pay of messengers, four thousand dollars;

For compensation of a Draughtsman and Clerks for the office of the Surveyor General of California, ten thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions: For stationary, one thousand dollars; for binding books, one thousand dollars; for office furniture, one thousand dollars; for printing and engraving bounty-land certificates, one thousand five hundred dollars; for miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For continuing the surveys in the northern portions of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, at the rates now authorized by law, forty thousand dollars;

For paying pensions, under the act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars;

For paying pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand four hundred dollars; and the office for paying privateer pensions in Boston is hereby abolished, and the said pensioners shall be paid as privateer pensions are paid at other places;

For the President's house and grounds, for fuel for the President's house, and for iron fences, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For repairs of the Capitol, and improving the grounds around it, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of water pipes, two hundred dollars;

To pay two draw keepers, on the Long Bridge, up to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars;

For trees, tree boxes, and repairs of pavements, five hundred dollars;

For lamps and lamp-posts on Pennsylvania Avenue, between seventeenth street and Georgetown, and between the Capitol and Navy-yard, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For completing and keeping in order the grounds south of the President's house, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dallars;

For furnishing an additional number of iron settees for the President's and Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars;

For completing the pedestal and enclosure of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, five hundred dollars;

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks, to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and other public buildings, four hundred and twenty dollars;

For furnishing the rooms of the new wing of the Patent Office building with furniture, and providing the saloon therein with cases for models, forty-five thousand dollars;

For fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of the Mississippi;

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars;

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, per Senate's amendment thereof, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For the third af fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars;

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, per Senate's amendment thereof, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

To pay clerks for services performed on Chickasaw Indian business, in pursuance of the President of the United States, and in conformity with the decision of the late Secretary of the Interior, six thousand one hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico for the present fiscal year, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior;

For the payment for the printing of the returns of the seventh Census, and the paper purchased for said printing, under the provisions of the "joint resolution providing for the printing and binding of the returns of the seventh Census," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three—that is to say:

For the printing of the returns before mentioned, the sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents;

For the paper purchased for said printing, the sum of twenty-seven thousand one hundred and six dollars and sixty-eight cents;

Provided, That the sums hereinbefore mentioned be paid to the printer who executed the printing, and to the contractor who furnished the paper, respectively, at the Treasury of the United States;

For compensation of two additional clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the printing of Executive Department, including paper and printing the annual estimates of appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for printing, paper, and binding twenty thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, nine thousand eighty-five dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of War from the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

For rent of house on northwest corner of F and Seventeenth streets, and warming all the rooms in it, three hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For the compensation and expenses of the commission of civilians and military men appointed under the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," ap-

proved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three to determine matters connected with the management of the national armories, five thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That in the payment of such officers of the army as may have served on that commission their pay, as such officers, shall be deducted;

For arrearages of pay for services of volunteers in the Kentucky regiment called into service in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand dollars;

For arrearages of pay for services rendered by volunteers or militia in the Black Hawk War, one thousand dollars;

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, to supply the place of losses sustained by the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, twenty-six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars;

For deficiencies for the railroad surveys between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, forty thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-one cents.

For contingent expenses of the Southwest Executive Building, viz:

For fuel and lights, seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the navy, that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationary, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for government houses, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending the delivery of stores and civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationary, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and store keepers, flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of the United States navy in foreign ports, seventy-two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For continuing the publication of wind and current charts, for printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and other expenses of the hydrographical office, ten thousand dollars;

For reappropriation of the following sums, carried to the surplus fund, and for the objects mentioned;

For dry dock at Kittery, two thousand nine hundred dollars and eighty-five cents;

For dry dock at Pensacola, eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents;

For magazine at Norfolk, two thousand and sixty-eight dollars and forty-two cents;

For magazine at Boston, four hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-three cents;

For magazine at New York, six hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-two cents;

For magazine at Washington, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For hospital Philadelphia, two thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Postmaster-General from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

For compensation of two temporary clerks employed in the Post-Office Department, viz: One from the first of April to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; and one from the nineteenth of May to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and from the first of July to the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; five hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-three cents;

To supply a deficiency in the revenues of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-three cents.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For the increased compensation of the Attorney General, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and nineteen cents;

For the purchase of Spanish and Mexican law books for the library of Congress, seventeen hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For lithographing and engraving, twenty thousand dollars;

For binding, thirty thousand dollars;

For books, twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars;

For clerks to committees and President *pro tempore*, draughtsmen, messengers, pages, laborers, police, horses, and carryalls, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items: To replace this amount, drawn by order of the Senate from that head of appropriation, in a payment to R. M. Young, as commissioner to investigate charges against Hon. A. Ramsey, late superintendent of Indian affairs, Minnesota, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty cents;

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay for the maps of the public lands authorized by the resolution of the Senate of the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be printed under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For the expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For horses and carriages, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For newspapers for members, two thousand dollars;

For pages, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars;

For binding documents, seventy-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents;

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars;

For binding the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress—five thousand and eighty-eight volumes, at sixty cents per volume—three thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eighty cents;

For continuing the preparation and publication of a stereotyped catalogue of the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars;

For the messenger to the Speaker, three hundred and twelve dollars;

For pay for Annals of Congress, ordered by the House for the House library, being one hundred copies of each of the following volumes: first, second, and third volumes Tenth Congress, and first, second, and third volumes Eleventh Congress, in all six hundred volumes, at five dollars per volume, three thousand dollars;

For printing index to private claims, ordered to be printed by resolution of the House of Representatives of the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, twenty thousand dollars;

For binding index to private claims, five thousand seven hundred dollars;

For rent of paper wareroom from the first of January to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For cartage of printing paper from wareroom and office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, to the printing offices, and labor, from the first [of] January to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum, two hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For arrearages incurred prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, fifty thousand dollars;

And that the period limited for the appointment of Commissioner, Surveyor, and Chief Astronomer, by the act of May fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five;

For engraving maps, views, sections, and natural history, of the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, ten thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction, of the Secretary of the Interior;

For wood cuts purchased by the Commissioner of Patents, for illustrating the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report for eighteen hundred and fifty-three-four, ordered by the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for settling land claims in California, forty-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there be allowed to the legal representatives or Robert Greenhow such sum, in addition to that received by him, as together will make his salary for the time he was employed as assistant law agent equal to that authorized to be paid to the land commissioners by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four;"

That the first Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, to examine the claims presented by certain counties of the late Territory of Iowa, for expenses of the United States District Court, which were paid by said counties prior to the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State; and if, upon such examination, he is satisfied that prior to said time the said counties have paid money which, in accordance with the instructions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, dated nineteenth of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, as construed in the report of said First Comptroller to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, in reference to said subject, should have been paid by the Marshal of the United States for said Territory, he is directed to audit and settle the same;

For compensation of the Judge of first instance in civil cases for the District of San Francisco, California, per appointment, dated twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, by the late General B. Riley, while Governor of that country, from first October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the first April, eighteen hundred and fifty, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the payment of a draughtsman and clerks, employed under the resolution of May four, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, upon the maps of the public lands, five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all books, papers, documents, and records, in the Department of the Interior, may be copied and certified, under the seal of that department, (which is hereby recognized as legal,) in the same manner as those in the other Executive Departments may now by law be, and with the same force and effect; and in all cases where a seal is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it shall be lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression therewith directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary, which shall be as valid as if made on wax or other adhesive substance.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the commissions of all officers under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made out and recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the seal of the said department affixed thereto, any laws to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any such commission before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the special Mail Agent of the Post Office Department in California shall be five thousand dollars per annum; such rate to take effect in virtue of this provision from July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three;

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be, in addition to the clerks authorized by the third section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," in the office of the Register of the Treasury, three clerks of class three, to include the clerk now authorized to take charge of the redemption of stocks, in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, in lieu of the temporary clerks now employed therein, five clerks of class two, and fifteen clerks of class three; and said clerks shall be paid, according to the provisions of said section, until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated;

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the portion of the seventh section of the act of twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled, "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," which provides "that when any documents shall be ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, the entire printing of such documents shall be done by the printer of that house which first ordered the same," is hereby repealed; and when there are different printers for the respective houses, each shall do the printing which hereafter may be ordered by the house electing him.

APPROVED, May 31, 1854.

[CHAPTER CCXLV.]

AN ACT declaring the Southern Boundary of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until otherwise provided by law, the territory acquired under the late treaty with Mexico, commonly known as the Gadsden treaty, be, and the same is hereby incorporated with the territory of "New Mexico," subject to all the laws of said last named territory.

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

[CHAPTER CCXLVI.]

AN ACT for the Relief of Thomas Bronaugh, and for the Repeal of the "Act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a Railroad therein," approved the twenty-ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to increase the pension of Thomas Bronaugh, who is now on the rolls at four dollars, to the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the bill entitled "An act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein," which passed the House of Representatives on the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and which was approved by the President of the United States on the twenty-ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

[CHAPTER CCXLVII.]

AN ACT to increase the Pay of the Rank and File of [the] Army, and to encourage Enlistments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, shall be increased at the rate of four dollars per month, and to continue for the term of three years from and after the first day of January next, and until otherwise fixed by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every soldier, who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month, in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the army; and that soldiers now in the army, who have served one or more enlistments, and been honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the benefits herein provided for a second enlistment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished services, as well those now in the army as those that may hereafter enlist, shall receive the two dollars per month to which that certificate would have entitled them had they remained continuously in the service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That non-commissioned officers, who, under the authority of the seventeenth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, were recommended for promotion by brevet to the lowest grade of commissioned officer, but did not receive the benefit of that provision, shall be entitled, under the condition recited in the foregoing section, to the additional pay authorized to be given to such privates as received certificates of merit.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers, as may, under regulations to be established, be brought before an army board, composed of four officers of rank, specially convened for the purpose, and be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers; and to attach them to regiments, as supernumerary officers, according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance to soldiers employed at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, authorized by the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to regulate the pay of an army when employed on fatigue duty," be increased to twenty-five cents per day for men employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents per day, when employed as mechanics, at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and to thirty-five cents and fifty cents per day, respectively, when the men are employed at stations west of those mountains.

APPROVED August 4, 1854.

Some Words About Mules.

In the "Republican Banner," of Nashville, Tennessee, we find a long and interesting letter written by Mark R. Cockrill, one of the most distinguished farmers and eminent stock growers of that State, from which we take these concluding remarks about mules:

"Whilst upon the subject of live stock, I will be excused whilst I make a few suggestions upon the mule. In these opinions I may not be sustained by the majority; but I throw them out for consideration, as they are now presented for the action of the Society.

The mule is the great field laborer in the commanding stables of the South, cotton, sugar and rice, as he is one of the annual export of Tennessee, and as he will continue to be so, he is destined to hold even a higher position than heretofore among the live stock of the State. The large, heavy boned mule, produced from overgrown jacks or excessive heavy bone, or improper pampering, are generally lazy, or soon become so by labor, and become very slow; their driver may force them on, but in a few steps they take their slow, natural gate again. Such mules are therefore most worthless, and should not be bred if it can be avoided. The most perfect mules are not to be expected from the excessively large, coarse-boned jacks, or excessive high feeding, but from the laws of nature carried out to the greatest perfection by skilful breading and feeding.

"An error has existed for many years, and still exists, concerning the size of mules.—Size has been mede a measure of value in the mule, almost regardless of form and spirit, and so it has been in their size the jack.

"I have been employing a mule team for twenty-five years in the cultivation of cotton in Mississippi, and my team now numbers one hundred. In this time I have used every variety of mule, (except the most inferior kind:) that has ever been grown.

"At the commencement of my planting operations I adopted the prevalent error, that size was the measure of value, and pursued it for many years, much to my prejudice.—By long trial, and by comparing the relative performances and lastingness of the large team which I have used, aided by obvervation and reflection, I am fully satisfied that the medium sized mule, full of spirit and action, with a neat firm leg and a round body, with his levers set right for easy motion, his head and ears up, ready to move at the word, is the animal of most value of this kind. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. The jack when grown within the scope of these laws, is a small animal. The mule a medium between the jack and the horse.—Both, the jack and mule, by a hot-bed growth, may be forced to be large animals. But in this forcing process, now more extensively pursued by Kentucky than any other State, what has been gained, and what has been lost?

They have gained large bone, coarse animals of large size, and at an early age full of defects, and soon ready to decay, because subject to disease, and large consumers of food.

"They have lost symmetry, spirit, action, lasting endurance and permanent value.

"The farmers of Kentucky seem not to have taken a proper distinction between animals intended for active labor and those intended for the slaughter pen.

"The mule must be large enough to master his draught, and a medium size is large enough for all the labor of the South, which is and will continue to be the market for mule growers.

The error that I especially aim at, is the abandonment of almost everyting else for size. The best combination of the requisite qualities in the mule is not found in the production of a hot-bed policy, which, by by constant feeding with everything that will hasten growth, brings out a large, course, forced, over-grown awkward animal who decays as rapidly as he has been grown. If he were intended for the slaughter pen, this method of growing is correct; but when he is designed for the valleys of the Southern rivers, where his service is active and his rations not very select, he wants more game, more spirit and action, more symmetry, and not too much size. Hence our Tennessee mules, the produce of spirited jacks, are really more valuable to the Southern planters then the produce of Kentucky under her present system.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 1854.

The tower of the Congregational church at New London, Ohio, fell yesterday, killing three and badly wounding ten others.

BANK ROBBED.

New Haven, November 18, 1854.

The Bank of Winchester in this State was robbed last night of $20,000. The watchman was knocked down and gagged.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

New York, November 20, 1854.

Judson's Hotel on Broadway was burned to-day, involving a loss of $90,000.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.—The New York Tribune, in commenting upon the influences which determined the election in that city, says:

There has never before been an election in this State wherein Fraud and Corruption were so wide spread and pervading as in that just closed. In the first place the enormous contributions of the Distillers, Brewers, and Liquor Dealers, without distinction of party, cannot have amounted to less than two hundred thousand dollars. Current report names that sum as raised in this City, and twelve thousand at Buffalo, with corresponding liberality among other members of the trade in other cities and villages. With this large aggregate, neutral and Bronson presses were bought up, new ones started, and money and rum freely distributed wherever anything would be gained by such tactics. The last week was the most drunken which this city has ever known, and the lurid fires thus kindled in the brains of thousands will hurry many prematurely to their final account. It will be long ere our city recovers from the terrible debauch of election week in November, 1854.

The Know Nothing Convention.

The New York Herald gives the following particulars of the Know Nothing Convention in session recently at Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, *November* 14. I believe the report I sent you yesterday, of the meeting of the Grand National Council of Know-Nothings in this city, is correct. I understand that they will assemble about noon to-morrow; but I now learn that twenty-two States, and not twenty-eight, will be represented on the occasion. The object of the Convention is not to make an out-and-out nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, but to transact the usual business before the Council, and elect a Chief of the Order for the whole Union. It is suggested to me, however, that this Chief, whoever he may be, is to be considered the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

With this suggestion in view, it becomes interesting to look at the chances of the different candidates for the office of Chief of the Know-Nothings. Five individuals will probably come before the Convention.

Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas.
Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.
Hon. Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

The chances of Houston are deemed the best. He is considered an available man; is now opposed to Irish whiskey and lager beer; has during the past year, organized upwards of four hundred and fifty local lodges or councils; has plenty of military glory and romance; is a Western man living at the South, with a Northern and Eastern reputation lately acquired; and has been President of the Republic of Texas.

All know General Scott and his antecedents; but the satient point in the brave old General's life with the Know-Nothings is his famous letter in favor of a change in the naturalization laws from five to 21 years—the time it takes a native born American to acquire the right to vote himself a President or a farm. This celebrated letter lost him a great many foreign votes in 1852, which is thought to be in his favor as a candidate on the Know-Nothing ticket.

Jacob Broome is not so well known, although he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and received votes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. But Mr. Broome is known to the Know-Nothings. He has been for years toiling in the native American cause, is the father, we may say, of the order; has just been elected a member of the next Congress, and will be treated with fraternal kindness at the convention.

Now we come to Millard Fillmore. He is a member of the order. John M. Clayton says so. It is known, too, that all the Fillmore Whigs joined the Know-Nothing, heart, purse, and hand, at the last election in your State. It is also stated that when Mr. Fillmore was on his late tour at the South, with the Hon. John P. Kennedy, the author of native American novels, he aided more or less in the organization of about two hundred and sixty councils or lodges. So I am told. I am also told that he is on intimate terms with Sam, who was in New York on the 7th instant, and was to have visited Massachusetts on the 13th instant.

John M. Clayton comes last, because he says he is not a member of the order—is not a candidate for the Presidency, and don't care a button for anybody. But these times it is difficult to tell what may turn up. Clayton, by the refulgence of his genius, as shown forth in his late letter to somebody in Philadelphia, has been the means of organizing quite a number of lodges, and thereby aiding in the spread of the wings of the American eagle all over the country.

DREADFUL AFFRAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Alexandria Gazette states, that on the 11th inst., at Gordonville, Va., that Mr. Thomas S. Baker, formerly a mail Agent on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, had a difficulty at a game of cards with a Mr. Brannon, of Orange, and another citizen of that county, named Gibson, in the course of which, Baker was severely beaten. About an hour afterwards, Baker procured a musket, and advancing towards Brannon, fired at him, telling his companion, who was standing close to him, to get out of the way. Brannon fell dead immediately, and the other man was severely wounded, and subsequently died.—Baker did not attempt to escape, and was immediately arrested. Brannon leaves a wife and children.

MASONS MUST NOT FIGHT.—According to the Masonic Register, the following resolution has passed the Grand Lodge of California:

"*Resolved*, That the practice of duelling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in all cases where the brethren resort to this mode of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the lodges of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, subject to the confirmation of the grand lodge; and no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with Masonic honors."

The following was also passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that the use of Masonic emblems upon sign boards is unmasonic, and in open violation of the spirit of Freemasonry."

HOG KILLING AT LOUISVILLE.—About twenty-five thousand hogs have been killed this season at Louisville. The Courier says:

Prices rule very dull, with, however, a marked firmness on the part of holders, and no disposition on the part of buyers to enter the market, or offer over four and a half cents net, on time. In Shelby and Scott counties, various sales of hogs have been made at three and one fourth cents gross, on four months time, the sellers being such farmers whose supply of corn was exhausted. In Cincinnati, owing mainly to the money pressure, the market continues flat, and sales of hogs were made on Wednesday at $3 62 1-2.

THE GAMBLER.—Rev Mr. Conklin, of Providence, in a recent sermon on Gambling, uttered the following:

"Every gambler necessarily becomes a hardened wretch. His conscience is seared, his sympathies dried up, and he is capable of deeds most desperate. His course leads to almost every form of bad habits. Drinking is part of the system—drunkenness a consequence. He wears out life fast—perhaps is killed in a quarrel over the card table, or as is frequently true, dies a suicide in some fit of desperation or wild insanity, induced by a loss or gain. He goes into eternity a miserable wrecth, body and soul.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

New Orleans, November 21, 1854.

Placide's theatre was burnt at 3 o'clock this morning, together with the adjoining stables. Nothing from the theatre was saved but a few books. Mr. Placide himself made a narrow escape with his life. All the theatrical wardrobes, including the Ravels', was lost. The entire loss is over $90,000.

Despite the reports that his serene highness of Mexico is so completely harrassed and fettered by revolutionary outbreaks in almost every quarter of his dominions, and the assertion that the seven millions received from this country, through the Gadsden contract, has almost disappeared, he is apparently of good heart and making the most of his unenviable position. The steamer Santa Anna, recently built for him at New York is said to have pleased him so much that he has ordered two more vessels of the kind to be immediately constructed. That he is in a deperate situation, there can be no possibility of a doubt, for we know that the leader of the Guerrero revolutionists, Alverez, not only maintains his original hostile attitude, but is actually on the point of marching his followers, now augmented to several thousand, against the city of Mexico itself, with the view of boarding the tyrant in his palace. In addition the soldiers of his serene Highness are constantly being executed for desertion, cowardice, &c. Gen. Wool lately shot fifty of his men at Matamoras for refusing to fire on their fellow citizens. The heads of the poor fellows were blown to pieces, one after the other, at the tap of the drum, after which the executioners marched off to their breakfasts while the band performed a lively air. All these operations would lead to the conviction, that Santa Anna has made up his mind to stand his ground and brave out the coming storm, instead of ignominiously deserting his followers and leaving them at the mercy of the infuriated elements as has hitherto been his wont; there is no foretelling however, how soon he may change his mind. Even at this moment he may be on his way to Carthagena. That he is fully prepared for a residence in other climes there can beno doubt. Disbelieving in the stability of even his own government, he has little if any money invested in Mexico, but owns property in South America, New Orleans and elsewhere. No surprise, therefore, will be manifested to hear of his flight from his capital at any moment.—*Charleston Standard.*

"The Lion of the Day" Captured.

It will be remembered that we sometime since gave an account of the "actings and doings" of a certain graduate of the State institution at Milledgeville, whose wife resides in Columbia county, and who took up his quarters in Lexington—represented himself as being rich—visited in the best families, gallanted the girls, and became "the lion of the day." After running away from Lexington, as stated in the account which we copied from the Chronicle & Sentinel, it seems that Kirkland, *alias* Jones, *alias* Tatum, proceeded to Franklin, N. C., where he called himself J. W. Jones, bought property, gallanted the girls, and again became "the lion of the day," until, (as we learn from the Asheville News) some gentleman having read the account of him in our paper, he was exposed, and again left for 'parts unknown.' The next thing we hear of him, he was figuring as "Mr. Tatum" away up in Union, where he was captured by two gentlemen, from whom he escaped—was re-taken, and conducted back to Lexington, where he was safely confined in jail last week.

We hope our readers will learn a lesson from the career of this penitentiary convict. *Lte them beware of strange young men of large pretensions.* While a respectable, honest, industrious, intelligent, but unpretending young mechanic who would attempt to "visit" in what is called "good society," would be considered as presumptuous in the extreme, this same "good society" is always ready to hug in its fond embraces every upstart scamp or penitentiary convict who may have, or pretend to have plenty of money! The great wonder is that this young gent did not marry in the "good society" with which he mingled.

Thus readeth the second lesson.

Athens (Ga.) Watchman.

The Vermont Legisla ture has passed a law imposing a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years upon any officer of a corporation, who shall be found guilty of wilfully signing and issuing fraudulent stock.

A GOOD ANECDOTE.—A lawyer at Poughkeepsie was applied to during his lifetime by an indigent neighbor for his opinion on a question of law in which the interests of the latter were materially involved. The lawyer gave his advice and charged the poor fellow three dollars for it.

"There is the money," said his client; "it is all I have in the world, and my family has been a long time without pork."

"Thank God!" replied the lawyer, "my wife never knew the want of pork since we were married."

"Nor never will," the countryman rejoined, "so long as she has such a great hog as you."

The lawyer was so well pleased with the smartness of his repartee that he forgave the poor fellow and returned him his money.

We believe all but the last part.

The London Times realizes that the brush with Russia is not the mere flurry that was at first anticipated. It says that two hundred thousand men are required by the Allies to do the work before them properly, and adds:

"With the fall of Sebastopol our present intense anxiety may cease, but with that event the war must be considered as only begun."

JUSTICE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In the Hillsboro' Common Pleas one Geo. A. Leavitt, convicted of robbing his father of $15, under threats of stabbing him, was sentenced to the State prison for life.

POPULATION OF MICHIGAN.—The Deputy Secretary of State of Michigan publishes a table showing the population of that State.—It is 506,690, being an increase of 108,733 in four years.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Jonesborough Journal learns that this Institution opened recently with upwards of 90 pupils.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 30, 1854.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina met in the city of Raleigh on the 20th inst. The Senate was organized by the election of Warren Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland county, as Speaker. The Whigs voted for Mr. Cherry, of Bertie. The vote stood,

For Winslow, Democrat,	25
For Cherry, Whig,	13

Mr. Hill was unanimously re-elected Principal Clerk; and Quentin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, was unanimously elected Assistant Clerk.

James Page, of Randolph, the old and faithful Doorkeeper, was unanimously re-elected to that office, and John M. Vogler, of Rowan, was elected Assistant, over Mr. Couch, by a vote of 28 to 14.

The House of Commons was called to order by Mr. Pool, the late Clerk; after which the oaths of office were administered to the members.

On motion the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, nominated Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell; and Mr. Turner, of Orange, nominated J. S. Amis, Esq., of the county of Granville. The House then voted as follows:

For Hill, Democrat,	63
For Amis, Whig,	45

James T. Marriott, Esq., of Wake, was then elected Principal Clerk, and Geo. Howard, Jr. Esq., of Edgecombe, was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Commons; Mr. W. S. Webster, of Chatham, was appointed Principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. W. R. Lovell, of Surry, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Commons.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

From Our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23d, 1854.

Dear News:

The Democratic Caucus for nominating U. States Senators, was holden on the night of the 22d. It is ascertained that Messrs. Reid and Biggs are the nominees—the latter for the long, and the former for the unexpired short term.

It is understood that the contest in the Caucus was a very animated and excited one, and that Mr. Clingman was a prominent candidate, and that the Democratic members from your Congressional District, (exclusive of Mr. Love of Haywood,) battled manfully and nobly for his election. These gentlemen went into the meeting at Mr. Clingman's request; it being evident, with such a party majority in the Legislature, this was his only chance for success.

The conflict was one of sections, in which, as usual, *your* section was sacrificed. This throwing away of a man of Mr. Clingman's pre-eminent reputation and talent, has caused much excitement and discussion in political circles here, and the state of feeling in many quarters is any thing but that of satisfaction. The election is expected to come off in a few days.

The Free Suffrage Bill was introduced into the Senate on yesterday, by Mr. Bower, of Ashe, and passed its first reading. *

☞In addition to the above, we learn from other sources that a Whig caucus was to be held on the night of the 22d, and it was rumored in Raleigh that they would nominate Mr. Clingman, in order to embarrass the Democrats. Clingman's friends were watching the game closely, and some of the old line Democrats opposed to him were terribly frightened.

We await with anxiety the denoument of this singular state of affairs, and when we know the result, shall have a few things to say upon the subject.

GOV. REID'S MESSAGE.

By Tuesday night's mail we received Governor Reid's Message to the Legislature.—We regret our inability to publish it before next week. We have not had time yet to even glance at its contents.

WHO IS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK?

This vexed question is about to be settled at last. It seems pretty generally accredited that Myron H. Clark, the Whig and Abolition candidate has a majority of about 300.

STORMY WINTER.—It is predicted by the weather-wise, that the ensuing winter will be unusually stormy, marked by heavy falls of rain or snow, or both. The prediction is based upon the fact that about the same amount of water falls to the earth each year, and as much less than the usual proportion has fallen during the last six months, the balance is to be made up this winter.

☞The Edgefield Advertiser says there is "gal" in that District who at the age of fourteen is six feet high and wears No. 13 shoes!

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—John Quincy Adams has just been elected to the Wisconsin Senate, and Abbott Lawrence has been sentenced to the chain gang, at Cincinnati, for one month, for stealing a wagon.

Mr. Soule's Exclusion From France.

It seems that the French Government has reconsidered its course towards Mr. Soule, and has permitted him to return to Madrid through France. In announcing this intelligence, the Washington *Union* says:

"We only remark at present, that, so far as we could learn, it was the opinion of those who had the best means of forming a correct judgment upon the case, that the refusal of the French government to permit Mr. Soule to enter into France, which, unexplained, certainly appeared to be an act of discourtesy, and a manifestation of unfriendly sentiments towards the United States, was the result of erroneous impressions, and that, when the matter was fully examined, the order would be revoked. We are rejoiced to be able to announce that this expectation has been realized. Mr. Soule has not only permission to enter into France, but has probably already availed himself of it, and is on his return to Madrid. This information was received by the last steamer, just in time to be forwarded to the United States, unaccompanied by any explanation which alluded to it.

"The conduct of Mr. Mason in this delicate and unpleasant affair has been, it is understood, eminently judicious and proper. There was nothing in the state of our relations with France which could have justified any act of unfriendliness towards this country, and we presume that this feature of the case, strongly marked as it was when first presented, will be removed by the explanations which probably accompanied the revocation of the decree by which our minister to Madrid was denied entrance into the territories of France. We reserve further comments upon this affair until this explanation is known."

Foreign letter writers and the press throughout the United States have indulged in all sorts of surmises as to the motives which induced the Emperor of the French to pursue the course he did towards our Minister. In the absence of any thing authentic, we publish below an account of the Emperor's private reasons for denying Mr. Soule the privilege of entering France. If not satisfactory, it will doubtless interest and amuse our readers. It is from the Republican correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, a French paper published in New York:—

In 1849 Mr. Soule made a voyage to Spain, where he had been called by important business intrusted to him as an advocate. Having finished the business of his client, he began to think a little of his own, and came to Paris, where his high reputation placed him at once in the best society. He then frequented the upper circles, and one fine day his friend, Frederic Gaillardet, who at that time was very intimate with the President of the Republic, produced him at the Elysee, and presented him to Louis Napoleon. The Prince, as he had begun to be called at that time, received Mr. Soule very civilly, but exhibited the most complete nullity in the protracted conversation which he had with his guests; so much so that, after the visit, Mr. Soule said to M. Gaillardet, as they were going away, "My friend, your Prince is a goose, and I greatly regret that France has fallen into such hands."

Gaillardet ascribed the stupidity of the Prince to a headache, and asked Soule once more to do violence to himself and make another visit to l'Elysee, so that he could talk further with the President, assuring him that he would form quite a different opinion of him on a second audience. But Soule, who had already made a sacrifice, as he said, in rubbing his republican garments on the upholstery of the presidential palace, obstinately refused to undertake a new conversation with the hero of Strasbourgh, and returned to America without seeing him again.

Louis Napoleon was exceedingly displeased at the affair. Although, on the whole, he is a poor stick, he has wit enough to detect exactly the impression which he makes on those who approach him; and on this occasion he could not conceal from himself that the illustrious advocate and diplomatist must have carried away a very sorry opinion of him.—He wished to reinstate himself in point of intelligence with such a superior person, and being unable to succeed, he could not pardon Mr. Soule for it; he was doubly wounded in his pride and in his self-love—he had been a cypher before a man of talent, and his advances had been rejected with the most profound disdain.

These wounds bled for a long time. The Emperor always remembers those which were received by the President of the Republic, and your Embassador is honored with the deepest antipathy. Still, violent as it is, it would not have been carried so far as to manifest itself by an act so annoying as the measure just taken, if it had not been greatly reinforced by the hatred which the Empress also bears towards Mr. Soule.

In her character, as a daughter of Spain, and an ever faithful patriotess, the blonde Eugenie naturally detests Mr. Soule, who openly defended the annexation of Cuba to the United States; in her character as a woman and an Empress, she detests him still more, because he once permitted himself to relate in a circle the victory which was said to have been won by the handsome Colonel Grannara over the heart of the Countess of Teba; and afterwards said, in speaking of the august moiety of the very august Napoleon III:—"Upon my word, I do not know what that little actress has against me."

The "little actress" was relished at court, and Eugenie promised to have her revenge.—She is now taking it.

What proves, moreover, that the order of excluding Mr. Soule from the French territory proceeded directly from the Tuileries, is that the two Ministers and the Prefect, who had the right to issue it, were on excellent terms with your Embassador, and would have guarded against troubling him. M. Drouyn del'Huys waited for him at Paris to ask a service of him, and had caused Latour Dumoulin to invite him to dinner; M. Billault and M. Pietri had to be pardoned for the ridiculous affair of Lyons, and had already been put in the wrong, in regard to the Prefect of the Rhone, with Mr. Soule, during his last residence here. Finally, an intimate friend of the proscribed having gone to the Minister of the Interior for an explanation of the unexplainable measure of Government, M. Billault confessed that he had dictated the order to the Commissary of Police at Calais, but that he had so by compulsion. He could not accuse the palace more positively.

AFTER-DINNER REPENTANCE.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has been fed and feasted into a repentant mood, which is a refreshing evidence of the utilitarian effects of public dinners of a personally complimentary character. At the dinner given to Mr. Prentice, at Memphis, a few days ago, in response to a complimentary toast, he made a very neat, deprecatory, and repentant speech. We make room for the following extract:

"I have written some bitter things of men, who have since passed away from the earth, and whose memories I revere, and on whose graves I could shed tears of sorrow and regret. Ah! when I look back through the twenty-six years of my editorial life, and think how many I once denounced who afterwards became my personal friends, or proved themselves their country's friends and how many I once eulogized and toiled for who have since turned their hands ruthlessly and causelessly against me—when I reflect how often the most arduous and devoted political services are forgotten by those to whom they are rendered, and how often the deepest political injuries are magnanimously forgiven by those to whom they are done—and when I remember how many of my political friends have striven to crush me, and how many democrats have gathered around me as a band of brothers in the days of my personal peril—I should be guilty of an outrage on my own conscience, and on every feeling and impulse of my heart, if I were not to weed out from my nature the partisan bitterness that once flourished there."

☞Miss Ellen Tompkins, who had just dressed herself, and was on the point of leaving the house for a ball, was seized with an apoplectic fit and fell dead in Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening.

SOMETHING NEW.—An invention which must become popular consists of a small padlock, with the owner's name engraved upon it, which is affixed to an umbrella in such a way that it cannot be taken off, nor the umbrella opened. This, it is supposed, will guard against the stealing of umbrellars, and in this light will, if successful, be by some considered an infrigement of natural rights.

☞One of the Texas papers remarks that, "at the recent sitting of the Court at San Antonio, thirteen gentlemen were assigned to the penitentiary."

AUGUSTA.—The *Constitutionalist* of the 15th, speaks with great delight of the return of life and business in the streets of that beautiful city, so lately scourged by yellow fever.

☞Master Robinson, son of one of the proprietors of the menagerie and circus, while performing in the ring at Cincinnati, a few nights ago, accidentally fell against the lion's cage, and before he could be rescued the lioness seized him by the head and mangled him most dreadfully. Fortunately, his skull was uninjured, and when last heard from he was in a fair way of recovery.

☞A rough looking individual recently entered a large clothing warehouse at Detroit and remarked that he wished to look around and see where the most valuable goods were stored, as he intended to break in and carry some of them off that night. The clerks humored the joke and permitted him to look around, but next morning they discovered that he had been as good as his word. He carried off seven hundred dollars worth of goods, and robbed the cashier's drawer of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

By Last Night's Mail.

Election of Senator.

By a telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Daily Courier, dated Raleigh Nov. 24, we learn that the Hon. David S. Reid has been elected to the U. S. Senate for four years, the short term, by 11 majority, over whom not stated.

The War Against Russia.

Sanguinary Condition of Affairs in the Crimea. Four thousand of the Allies and eight thousand Russians killed in one day —Reinforcements going from France, etc.

The intelligence from Marseilles of the destruction of the Light Cavalry, under Lord Cardigan, in the action at Balaklava, on the 25th ult., is confirmed. The cavalry charged a battery of thirty guns and lost four hundred men. Only two hundred returned.

Since the affair at Balaklava, there has been fighting almost incessantly, and of the most sanguinary character.

The allies are represented as being nearly overpowered and most urgent requests have been sent home for instant reinforcements.—Consequently fifty thousand French troops will be immediately despatched to their assistance, and every available steamer has been taken for their transportation to the Crimea, including the Europr, Alps, New York, Judiana and others.

A terrible combat, which lasted from daylight in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, took place on the 5th instant.—Both sides claimed the victory. The English took a few hundred prisoners, and the Russians captured several batteries and spiked the guns. The loss of the allies was reported at four thousand men and that of the Russians at eight thousand.

The conflict was renewed on the 6th inst., but the result had not reached England when the Baltic left Liverpool.

Reports were current that the allies were preparing to storm Sebastopol before the Russians could recover their losses; but other accounts declared that the allied forces were greatly reduced, and would have to abandon the siege unless large re-inforcements speedily arrived.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Agricultural Fair.

The following premiums were awarded by the different Committees of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society, at the late Fair, held in Asheville on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th instant, viz:

R. S. Alexander, for the best Saddle,	$2 00
" " " pair Buggy Harness,	1 00
J. M. Smith, for the best Bridle Leather,	1 00
" " " Harness "	1 00
" " " Sole "	1 00
" " " Calf Skin,	1 00
" " " Hog,	1 00
Wm. D. Rankin, for best Deer Skin,	50
" " " Upper Leather,	1 00
" " " Skirting,	1 00
Mrs. N. W. Woodfin, best Butter,	1 00
" " " " Citron,	50
" " " " Pres. Peaches,	50
Mrs. J. W. Woodfin, b't 2d qual. Butter,	50
" " " best Lard,	1 00
" " " " Work'd Otto'n,	1 00
" " " " Bread,	50
" " " " Quince Jelly,	50
A. B. Jones, best specimen of Corn,	1 00
" " " 4 year old Bull,	2 00
Miss Harriet J. Blackstock, best Quilt,	1 00
Mrs. J. R. Shuford, 2d quality of "	50
Miss Mary A. Baid, best pieced "	50
" " " " " worked Collar,	50
Miss Mary Boyd, 2d best work'd Ottom'n,	50
" Ellen E. Sawyer, best Head Dress,	50
" Mary E. Sawyer, best work'd Under Sleeves,	50
Miss Mary E. Sawyer, best worked Pantaletts,	50
Mrs. B. J. Smith, b't home-made Carpet,	1 00
" Dan'l Mills, best 2 pieces Janes,	1 00
J. & J. Hildebrand, best "What Not,"	1 00
" " " Rocking Chair,	1 00
" " " Set Dini'g Tables,	1 00
W. Murdock, best Curled Kail,	50
" " specimen Foreign Clover,	50
T. N. Stephens, best Stallion,	3 00
B. S. Gash, best 2 year old Jack,	2 00
" " " 2 year old Filly,	2 00
J. W. Woodfin, best Brood Mare,	2 00
" " " Pair Horses,	3 00
" " " Riding Horse,	2 00
" " " Yoke Oxen,	3 00
John Brigman, best Jack,	3 00
Michael Luther, best Mule Colt,	2 00
Wm. A. Hawkins, best Mule,	3 00
" " " best specimen Butter	50
N. W. Woodfin, best young Bull,	2 00
" " " Milch Cow,	2 00
" " " Heifer,	2 00
" " " Calf,	1 00
" " " Boar,	2 00
J. F. E. Hardy, best yearling Bull,	1 00
" " " Ram,	1 00
W. W. McDowell, best Shanghea Rooster,	1 00
J. W. Patton, best Beef,	1 00
" " " Shanghae Hen,	1 00
" " Coop Poland Chickens,	1 00

In addition to the above list, there were numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, exhibited by persons not members of the Society, and consequently no premiums were awarded them. We regret that persons intending to compete for premiums do not come forward and constitute themselves members of the Society. We hope this will not be the case again, as every man in the county should feel himself immediately interested in this matter.

CHARLES MOORE,
Pres. B. C. A. S.

Asheville, Nov. 18, 1854.

GETTING RICH A DUTY.—The Lowell (Massachusetts) Courier preaches the following doctrine:

"Every man owes it to society to become rich, for the poor man's advice is never heeded, let it be ever so valuable. The more wise one may be, the more he owes it to his country to become wealthy. Every addition made to a man's fortune adds ten per cent. influence. Let a man throw a doubloon on the counter, and every one will want to hear it ring. Throw a cent down, however, and it would prove no more attractive than a poor relation."

PATRIOTIC RHYMES.

Keep your eye ever fixed on the American Eagle,
Which was the proud bird of our destiny hail;
For that wise fowl you can never inveigle
By depositing salt on his venerable tail!

☞Thanksgiving Day has come, but *that* Turkey has not! Our friends will have much to answer for!

MARRIED,

On the 20th instant, by I. B. Sawyer, Esq. Humphrey P. Brooks to Miss Edith L. Ellege, all of Buncombe.

In Burke county, on the 22d instant, by John C. McDowell, Esq., Mr. Alphonzo Clonce to Miss Nancy, daughter of Col. Wm. Kincaid—all of Burke.

DIED,

Of Chronic Diahrhea, on the 9th instant, Emma Amelia, 18 months old; and on the 24th instant, Julia Catharine, 5 years old—daughters of James M. and Hannah Harren, of Reems Creek, Buncombe county.

Amidst the sharp sorrows of such afflictive bereavements, what sweet support gospel taught parents must feel, believing with Erskine, the Scotch poet, when speaking of the society and enjoyment of Heaven:

"Babes caught from birth or breast
Claim right to sing above the rest,
Because they gained the happy shore
They neither saw nor sought before."

T. STRADLEY.

CARD.

MRS. LEICESTER CHAPMAN is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils in French and Music.—Further particulars on application.
Asheville, Nov. 30, 1854—tf

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachelors and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards. Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap*, and *only for cash*.

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Nov. 30.

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE.
November 30.

To Revolutionary or Other Pensioners.

The subscriber offers his services to the Pensioners in Western North Carolina, whose claims have heretofore been paid at Asheville, but are hereafter to be paid at the United States Agency at Morganton, to act as an Agent and Attorney in drawing and transmitting their Pensions, or any other business connected with these claims.

All business entrusted to the care of the subscriber shall receive early attention, and no effort shall be spared to give satisfaction. Blank powers will be furnished.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Woodfins, Gaithers, Erwin, together with members of the Bar generally.

SYLVESTER A. BETTIS.

Morganton, Nov. 23, 1854.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N. C., on the 10th or 11th instant, an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this Office.

G. W. JOBE.

November 23, 1854. tf

Contractors, Look Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next, will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

☞An experienced Teacher, a graduate of the University, is desirous of procuring a situation in some Academy or private school. Address A. B., Dysartsville, McDowell county, N. C. Nov. 16—tf

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible,—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine, intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, JR.,
Commissioner.

October 19, 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tim

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

DR. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, 1854. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1858.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Hugh L. Tinley,
Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,
Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 42 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854.

Petition for Divorce.

James Wright.

vs.

Sarah Jane Wright.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah Jane Wright, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Sarah Jane Wright, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1854. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D., 1854.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

Nov. 9, 1854. 6t.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, '54.

Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Vess.

vs.

John Vess.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant John Vess is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Vess to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, '55. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., '54. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D. '54.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

November 9, '54. 6t.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

Mineralogy
AND
ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854.—tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON, Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C., Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

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Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GDOOS.
James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10,00
In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6,00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.
SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3,00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.

Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O., Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled, and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's, main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of there diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.